

## The Scrap for the Different Offices Will Soon be Over---Pick Your Candidates Now, and Loyal Support Them.

## Neeley's Platform.

My platform contains twenty distinct pledges, the first of which is, a National Income Tax. I believe that the men who have accumulated their money by speculating in government stocks and bonds and railroad and other securities, and who shift this property about from one state to another just before assessing time thereby escaping taxation, should contribute their just share toward bearing the burdens of government, and a National Income Tax will do this, so I am for it. (From Geo. A. Neeley's speech at Scott City.)

I am in favor of a National Inheritance Tax, but I am decidedly opposed to the law which we have in Kansas. Let us suppose that our friend here has lived in Kansas twenty-five years; that he has a wife and one child, a daughter; he has been a good, clean, decent citizen, has borne his share of the burdens of government and has contributed in every way possible to the upbuilding of the state. He has fought the droughts, the cyclones, prairie dogs, grasshoppers and all the other things that you have had to contend with here, and he and his family have finally been able to accumulate \$25,000. His wife and daughter have done just as much in their way as he has. The have helped in the hay, to sow and gather the wheat and help with the corn, have taken care of the cows, pigs and chickens and have done just as much in their particular way to assist in the accumulation of this property as has he. One sad day he dies. Under the law one-half of his property goes to his wife and the other half to his child and all over \$5,000 to each of them bears an inheritance tax to the state. I am opposed to this and have just one reason therefor; it is not right.

But let me tell you the kind of an inheritance tax I am in favor of. Let us assume that our friend over here is a bachelor. He has been just as good a citizen as the other man, has contended with the same conditions and accumulated the same amount of property, but he has done it by himself. Let us assume that this gentleman here is a thirty-second cousin of his, or something of that kind, and at his death his property goes to this collateral heir. His cousin has done nothing to accumulate the property; it has not given him a single moment of anxiety, suspense or pain, but just because this man dies he finds \$25,000, and I think that he should be willing to pay to the state an inheritance tax, by reason of his being such collateral heir, but I am decidedly opposed to the other plan as now operated in Kansas. (From George A. Neeley's speech at Kinsley, Oct. 5th.)

I am in favor of the Oklahoma brand of the Initiative and Referendum. Under the law of that state, if the legislature passes an act which the people do not like, unless it is for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, it does not go into effect for thirty days, and if within that time the voters of the state file a petition with the governor signed by fifteen per cent of their number asking that such act be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, the governor calls an election and if one or more than half of the voters, voting at such election vote against such an act it is repealed, and the legislature can never pass it again. The people will have to pass it if it ever becomes a law.

Suppose the people desire the passage of an act, which the legislature declines to pass. A petition, signed by fifteen per cent of such voters is filed with the governor and he calls an election to initiate such act, and if one or more than half of the people vote in favor of such act it becomes the law and the legislature

cannot repeal it. The people must repeal it.

This is the rule of the majority, one more than half. It is Democracy and it is right and I am for it. (From speech of Geo. A. Neeley at Liberal.)

Four years ago your congressman promised you if elected that he would secure the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. You have confidence in his promises and sent him to Washington as your representative. Two years ago he came back to you and you asked him if he had secured the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and he said "No." You then asked him if he had made any speeches for it and he answered "No;" if he had made any fight for it and he answered "No;" if he had made any motions for it and he answered "No." But he has told you if you would send him back for two years more, that he would do something to secure that result. Having confidence in him you sent him back with a handsome majority.

He comes back to you again this Fall and you ask him if he had secured the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and he answered "No;" you then asked if he had made any speeches for it and he answered "No;" you then asked if he had made any motions for it and he answered "No;" if he had a fight for it and he answered "No;" then you asked him if President Taft was in favor of it and he said, "Oh, yes;" in his letter of acceptance he said that he was in favor of it. Then you wanted to know if the lower house was Republican and he answered "Yes;" by a majority of 42 was the senate Republican, overwhelmingly.

Then Mr. Madison, if you are such an influential member of congress and wanted to do something for your constituents, why didn't you secure that result, or at least make a fight for it? And he answered, "I don't know, but I'll tell you what I will do, if you'll give me two years more, honest I'll do something the next time."

There isn't a man in this audience but knows that this is true, yet you are asked to line up for a man who has been your representative four years without making a single speech or leading any fight to accomplish the results desired by you. (From Geo. A. Neeley's speech at Larned.)

If one of you employ me to work for you and within two or three days you come to my office and make inquiry as to what I have done, and find that I have done nothing, you pay me off and discharge me, but if you hire your congressman, he can go to bed the next day after he is elected and sleep the entire two years and get \$7,500 per year for it, and goodness knows there are three hundred of them that have been asleep for years. They have not been in bed all of the time, but you would have been better off had they been there.

I believe in cutting off the heads of useless officials who are parasites upon the body politic; cutting out every graft and reducing the expenses of the administration of affairs so that every employe will give a dollar of service for every dollar of pay.

The Republican party in the last campaign pledged that its policy would be one of retrenchment, yet there was \$14,000,000 more appropriated for salaries of public officials by the last congress than ever before in the history of the country and 33,000 more pap-suckers hanging on the public teat. Your congressman refused to give labor's eight hour bill a hearing, but is in sympathy with these hangers-on who work thousands of them but four hours per day. My friends, if these men were required to work eight hours per day you could cut off these 33,000 and

then 35,000 more and there would still be 10,000 more who would have nothing to do but keep their seats warm.

There is a harbor up in Maine that has had \$125,000 appropriated for it for the past 27 years, and the Army engineers say that at the same rate it will take thirteen years more to complete the work. The engineers have reported time after time that the work will be practically valueless when completed, yet this deliberate graft has been permitted year after year simply because you lack representation with backbone enough to fight the graft of appropriation. There is a canal built around one of the rapids on the Tennessee river that the interest on the money last year made it cost over \$9.50 for every ton of freight carried through that canal, yet your congressman knowing of these grafts sits idly in his seat and permits them to continue. He complains that the reason the dollar day pension bill did not pass was because the government lacked the money, yet he permits the pork-barrel bill containing over \$50,000,000 of clean, clear graft to be enacted into law while the defenders of our nation plead for help and sustenance so badly needed in their old age.

If I go to Congress I expect to get the head of the first grafter that bobs up and we shall examine into his politics after we get his head. Then, the second, the third, the fourth and every other grafter's head until the ammunition is all gone, and when the ammunition is all gone we shall throw the gun at the last one, for, my friends I am constitutionally opposed to graft and the grafter. I believe that a grafting Democrat is a little worse than any other kind of a grafter, because he hurts my party. (From Geo. A. Neeley's speech at Pratt, Oct. 10th.)

Chapter 309 of the Railroad Act of 1910 is cited by my opponent as proof that planks eight and nine of my platform have already been complied with, but it will be observed that this exemption is contained therein, to-wit: "Provided, however, that upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from operation of this section; provided further, that no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section, prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section until a determination of such application by the commission."

Every great commercial center of the United States has been built up by the discriminations allowed it in freight rates, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has habitually declined to disturb the disparity of rates between the cities. It will be seen from the above section that the Interstate Commerce Commission still has authority to make whatever exception it may see fit to make and that no favor now shown or that was shown at the time of the passage of this act can be disturbed until the expiration of six months thereafter, no matter how grossly unjust it may be. The exceptions contained in the above are the very things that we have been fighting against. We contend that Chicago, Kansas City, or San Francisco have no right to special favors granted at our expense,

and that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be denied the right to make any exceptions at all whatever, but should apply the Long and Short Haul clause to every city, town or hamlet alike, and if that is done the jobbing centers of the Seventh District will then be able to compete with any of the larger cities.

The rate on wheat for 275 mile on any railroad in the state of Kansas is 13½ cents per hundred pounds. From Kansas City to St. Louis it is exactly 275 miles and the rate is only 8 cents per hundred pounds, a discrimination against the farmers of Kansas of 5½ cents on every hundred pounds of wheat. Yet your congressman says that the matter had already been fixed ninety days before my platform was announced. The rate on corn from Anthony, Kansas, to Galveston, Tex. 720 miles, and then 3,200 miles across the ocean to Rotterdam, Holland, is 36 cents per hundred pounds. From Anthony to Carlisbad, New Mexico, it is 460 miles, one ninth the distance to Rotterdam, and the rate is 45 cents per hundred pounds. From Anthony to Rotterdam, 4,700 miles, the rate on wheat is 39 cents per hundred pounds; from Anthony to Phoenix, Ariz., it is 860 miles and the rate on wheat is \$1.14 per hundred pounds. From New York to St. Louis it is 1,054 miles and the rate on first-class freight is 87¢ per hundred pounds; from Kansas City to Dodge City it is 345 miles, less than one-third the distance from New York to St. Louis, and the rate is exactly the same, 87 cents; thus proving that your congressman won't even stand up and fight for his own city, much less the other jobbing centers of his district.

The miller at Mulvane recently told me that he could load a car of wheat at Mulvane, bound for Galveston, ship it to Kansas City, 312 miles, re-bill it right back through Mulvane in the same car and on to Galveston, making a rip of 624 miles out of the way, for less money than he could ship it direct from Mulvane to Galveston. Yet with these facts staring him in the face of your congressman goes about over this district deliberately misrepresenting the conditions as they exist and fighting against the bettering of freight rate conditions for his own people. (From Geo. A. Neeley's speech at Dodge City Oct. 8th.)

This is an agricultural district, my friends, and you would naturally expect that your congressman, being from a district where agriculture and stock raising were the chief occupations, would make every effort in behalf of his constituents. Do you know that the appropriations for the Army and the Navy during the past year aggregated \$3.39 for every man, woman and child in the United States? Well, you say, agriculture and labor produce everything in the world, one or both of them, and I guess he got as much as he did for the Army and Navy. But he didn't. He didn't get your \$3.00, nor \$2.50, nor 2.00, nor \$1.50, nor \$1.00, nor 50¢, no, he didn't even get you the 39¢ without the \$3.00 or the half of it. Well, you say how much did he get us. Listen, my friend, fifteen cents per car ita, and you took your pay in old rotten garden seeds at that. I got some of them. They were marked lettuce on the outside and I planted them and they came up mustard and it is growing in my back yard today, yet with \$3.39 for the Army and Navy and 15¢ worth of old rotten garden seeds he comes back to you this Fall and asks you to send him back, not because he has represented you or made you fight, but because he is the republican candidate and you are members of the same political party.

He is going about over this district claiming to be a Conservationist. Let us see, Senator

Aldrich made the statement in the senate of the United States last Spring that he could run this government better than it is done and save \$300,000,000 a year. Our congressman has been there four years. Then according to Senator Aldrich, \$120,000,000 have gone to waste while your congressman has been there. If he is a Conservationist why hasn't he "got busy" and conserved something. He has certainly had plenty of time to do it. The Army Engineers surveyed the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico and said that for \$500,000,000 they could make it "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley" from St. Paul to the Gulf. Yet your congressman has remained silent in his seat while enough money has gone to waste to do that twice and have \$200,000,000 left without making a single protest or objection. If he is a Conservationist now it is a shame he didn't catch the disease before election time came around. (From speech of Geo. A. Neeley at Kiowa Oct. 15th.)

## Barker Will Probated.

The will of the late L. J. Barker was filed for probate in the Probate Court here last Friday. The will was executed on November 26, 1901, and was witnessed by D. M. Woodburn, now of Hoisington, and C. A. Hooper of this city. The instrument as devised leaves the entire estate, which consists of some very valuable farm and city property, to Mr. Barker's brother and two sisters, Geo. W. Barker, of Brandon, Ohio, Mrs. Carrie Snodgrass, of Kenton, Ohio and Mrs. Mary B. White, of Kansas City, Mo. Frank Moses was appointed administrator of the estate.

## Bad Auto Accident.

While returning from Great Bend Friday evening with Connie Gehrre and his helper, W. E. Durand lost control of his auto and smashed into the corner of the iron bridge at the old Tromer place, just southwest of town. Mr. Durand has a Hupmobile and there is only room for two passengers so he was riding on Mr. Gehrre's lap, which probably accounts for the accident. They had come home from the Bend on the west road and in turning north make the turn and get on the bridge at the same time, which they failed to do.

When the auto struck the corner of the bridge Mr. Durand was thrown violently against the steering wheel, sustaining several fractured ribs and being badly bruised on the left side over the heart. It was seen that Mr. Durand was quite badly hurt and a physician was called to attend to his injuries. Neither of the other passengers were hurt.

For several days it was thought that Mr. Durand could not recover, but his strong nerve and vigorous constitution is pulling him through, and he is now thought to be out of danger.

The auto was damaged some, but not to any great extent.—Dispatch.

## School Report.

The following is the report of district 41, Rooming Green school, for the month ending October 21, 1910.

Enrollment 28.  
Average attendance 25.  
Number not absent nor tardy 23.  
Cases of tardiness 1.  
Highest average—  
Fred Hiss grade 9.  
Hazel Donbo grade 7 and 8.  
Freddie Hiss grade 3.  
Chester Lewis grade 2.  
Perfect attendance certificates were issued to Hazel, Esther, Earl and Clifford Tucker; Austin, Glen, Otto and Guy Reigel; Vernon Kelly, Fred, Louis, Freddie and Lena Hiss; Anna and Clarence Mall, Edith, Chester, Hazel and Clarence Denbo.  
Visitors, Misses Fannie Rohrbacher and Elsie Ludwig.—Lizzie Miller, Teacher.

## Capt. J. R. Hannum

The following from the Canon City Record of last Friday, relative to Capt. J. R. Hannum, for many years a resident of Great Bend, will be interest to many friends of the captain.

Today is the 86th birthday anniversary of one of Canon City's most notable citizens. He fought in two wars to preserve the independence of his country, and now enjoys the use of his faculties to unusual degree for a person of his age. He is making his home in Canon City.

Capt. Hannum was born in Chester county, Pa., on the 14th day of October, 1824. In 1837 he moved to Indiana and from that state in 1846 he volunteered in the Fourth Indiana Infantry in Mexican war. He served under Zachary Taylor, till after the battle of Monterey, when he joined General Scott in the southern division of the army. He served under General Scott until the surrender of the city of Mexico, and the end of the war. Was mustered out in June, 1848. That fall he was married to the woman of his choice with whom he enjoyed 60 years of married life, a good portion of which was spent in Canon City.

In 1850 he went to California with an ox team. He voted at the first California state election. In 1860 he came to Kansas and voted at the first state election of Kansas. In 1861 he raised a company, which became a company in the Kansas Fifth Cavalry, and was detailed for scout duty for a year and a half in the war of the Rebellion. He was obliged to resign on account of rheumatism in his leg, which prevented his riding. But in 1864 he raised another company, which was used on scout duty until the end of the war. He came to Cripple Creek in 1895 and to Canon City in 1897, where he took up his permanent residence. He was a delegate to the first Illinois convention that sent delegates to the first Republican National convention. Being one of the fathers of the Republican party he has ever been true to its behests. The captain is living very comfortably with his daughter, Mrs. Brooker, on a small orchard tract, about a mile and a half from the city. He is still able to gather apples and other fruit and enjoys bringing in fine specimens to his friends. He walks into the city every day and his daily visits are much enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

## Mass Meeting at M. E. Church.

Next Sunday night, November 6th, there will be a union service in which it is expected that a number of the churches of the city will participate in. This service will be in the interest of the Great Bend Civic Federation. At that meeting there will be an address by a speaker from Topeka and a permanent organization will be effected. Everyone who is interested in the cause of civic righteousness is requested to attend this meeting.

## Weisenburg-Berscheidt.

On Tuesday morning at eight o'clock at the St. Joseph's Catholic church occurred the wedding of Mrs. Elizabeth Weisenburg to John Berscheidt, both of this city, Father Emmerien officiating.

The bride was beautifully gowned in pale blue satin, with a large white picture hat. She was attended by Miss Cathryn Schwamborn, who wore a gown of blue silk and a black hat. The groom was attended by Pete Schwamborn.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Berscheidt have lived in our city for a number of years and are highly respected and have many warm friends that wish them many happy and prosperous years in the future.

They left on No. 6 Tuesday morning for Galveston and other southern cities and later will be at home in this city to their friends.